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MEMORIAM AND TRIBUTE

TO

CAPTAIN HENRY MELCHIOR MUHLENBERG RICHARDS

WHO ENTERED ETERNAL LIFE

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 28, 1935.

ALSO

HISTORY OF HAUCK FAMILY

PAPER READ AT

MEETING OF LEBANON COUNTY HISTORICAL SOCIETY

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 23, 1935

IN

HAUCK MEMORIAL BUILDING
SIXTH AND WALNUT STREETS

LEBANON PENNSYLVANIA

VOL. 10 NO. 10

class of July, 1869, at Annapolis. Throughout his studency at the Naval Academy, Captain Richards ranked at the head of his class and graduated as a "star" pupil, the highest honor. He was publicly complimented by Admiral David D. Porter, and was given his diploma by General U. S. Grant.

In 1866, Captain Richards made a cruise along the U. S. Coast on the U. S. S. "Macedonian," and in the year 1867, he made a cruise of Europe on the U. S. S. "Savannah." Participating in the great naval ovation to Princess Eugenie, at Cherbourg, France. In 1868 he cruised among the islands on the west coast of Africa on the "Savannah," having previously visited the U. S. Military Academy at West Point, N. Y. During 1869-70-71 on the U. S. S. "Juniata" and the U. S. Flagship, "Franklin" he cruised about Europe and Africa. Captain Richards was in Tunis, Africa, in April 1870 to avert a threatened fanatical outbreak against the Christians.

He was actively engaged in the Franco-German War of 1870-71, being with the German Army in July 1870, prior to the battles of Worth and Grevelotte; and with the French fleet off Heligoland, in the German ocean, in August, 1870, awaiting the attack of the German Fleet which was dispersed by a hurricane. Captain Richards was with the German Fleet at Wilhelmshaven in September 1870; in Havre, France, during October and November of 1870, during the advance of the German Army; with Bourbaki's defeated Army in Switzerland in January 1871; and at Marseilles in April 1871, during the Communistic outbreak.

In January 1871, Captain Richards was on active duty in Spain during the outbreak of the Carlist insurrection, when he narrowly escaped capture and execution at the hands of brigands. Captain Richards was at Naples and Civita Vecchia, Italy, in March 1871, guarding American interests during troubles incident to the occupation of Rome by King Victor Emanuel, and the deprivation of the Pope's temporal power. During these years Captain Richards passed through many exciting adventures. In April 1870

he narrowly escaped death in the Bay of Tunis, while on boat duty during a tempest, and the following February, he made a dangerous ascent of Vesuvius during an eruption. He had a harrowing experience in crossing the Alps in March 1871, by the Simplon Pass, after a winter's storm; and was attacked and nearly captured by Spanish brigands in the vicinity of San Roque, outside of Gibraltar, in May 1870.

During 1872, Captain Richards was on duty at the Torpedo Station, Newport, R. I., attached to the nitroglycerin department, at which time he invented a circuit closing fuse far superior to anything then in use, which was subsequently adopted by the government. In 1873-1874 he was attached to the U. S. S. "Narragansett," at the invitation and personal solicitation of the Commanding Officer, Commander (later Admiral) George Dewey, for surveying duty in the Pacific Ocean. The charts, which were later used for years, in the Peninsula of Lower California, the Gulf of California, the Mexican Coast, and various islands in the Pacific were mainly the result of his work.

H. Clifton Thorbalm in Sunday News of Lancaster, Pa., dated July 22, 1934, from an interview of Capt. Richards, says:

"It was in 1873 that Captain Richards, then an officer of the U. S. S "Narragansett," reached Tiburon Island—a small bit of land off the coast of Lower California. The ship was commanded by George Dewey, who later became a notable figure during the Spanish-American War.

The "Narragansett" was on a surveying expedition—something the crew looked upon as purely in the line of duty. But when word was passed around that an attempt would be made to investigate Tiburon Island, there was plenty of excitement.

Mysterious Island

Captain Richards as well as the entire crew, had heard a lot about the mysterious place and imagination was at a

fever pitch. The officers and sailors wanted nothing better than a chance to see it at close range. They got their chance—but it was an adventurous trip.

In an account of the visit written by Captain Richards, a vivid description of the strange inhabitants of the island contains many interesting facts—so many that it reads like a fiction story.

Sixty miles of desert, together with a stretch of exceedingly rough water, separates Tiburon from the mainland. Any invader of the island is forced to surmount these difficulties which nature has placed in the way. For three hundred years the inhabitants of the place have successfully resisted all attempts on the part of the Mexicans to subdue them.

Scores of parties of adventurers and prospectors, led on by tales of incredible wealth and precious metals have failed in their attempts to "bring them back." Many of them disappeared leaving no traces behind them—a message from these strange people telling the outside world not to molest them.

Which means that, so far as meeting these strange people is concerned, it's a safe bet that few white men have ever trod the island, although some may have done so in recent years.

Reporters Murdered

Back in 1894, however, just twenty-one years after Captain Richards set foot on the island, two San Francisco newspaper men were murdered there and two years later a party of prospectors were killed in ambush. In 1898 two traders lost their lives on the island and in 1909 the Grindell party of explorers also was murdered at the hands of "the most blood-thirsty and treacherous of the Indians of North America."

When Captain Richards ship finally anchored off the island, the crew beheld a bleak, barren rock, evidently lifted out of the water by volcanic eruption. Not a tree was to be seen, no evidence of water or food—nothing but the never failing cacti, brush, sand and rock.

After reaching shore, they set about taking observations in order to fix the position of the island. It probably sounds easy but they were perfectly aware of the fact that at any minute a horde of murdering savages might descend upon them.

"The inhabitants, known as Seri Indians," says Captain Richards, "are essentially warriors. They're cunning, and possessed of unequalled endurance. They have a demoniac lust for blood and so far they've been the victors in every battle with invaders.

"While they carry long bows they seemed more partial to 'hupfs' or small stones and to their teeth and hands. They are lithe, deep-chested and all of them stand six feet or more in height. If as many as five hundred members of the tribe survive, a moderate estimate of their cost, merely to Mexican war parties, would be two hundred dollars per head."

So—if you think they're not a worthy foe to run up against, take a trip down that way and go up and see them sometime. You'll be lucky if you see Lebanon County again.

Inhabitants Giants

Captain Richards' first experience with a Seri Indian was while he happened to be walking along the shore. Suddenly one of them—a giant more than six feet tall, and with muscles like steel standing out all over his body—appeared before him. He was naked save for a breech-cloth of some material which the Captain failed to recognize.

There's no doubt that the white man must have looked like a pygmy beside the gigantic savage. For a minute it also looked as though the going wasn't going to be so good for Captain Richards. Luckily, however, the Indian evidently was on a peaceable errand and went on his way without causing any trouble.

Later, while the ship was skirting the outer coast of Tiburon, locating its different points, one of the small boats was proceeding down the narrow passage of water separating it from the mainland. While thus engaged the exploring party suddenly encountered a Seri boat or "balsa" and the savages, realizing they couldn't escape, allowed themselves to be overhauled.

"Among them was one of their women who was clad in a 'dress' made of pelican skins," says Captain Richards. "She was the only one of this party clad in this manner. Verbal communication, of course, was impossible, and even a profuse use of the sign language was unsuccessful. We offered tobacco and knives in exchange for articles they had with them but it wasn't any use. Finally the party was allowed to go on their way—but we were sorry we couldn't make friends with them."

After further exploration the party made camp and subsequent discoveries disclosed the fact that the savages were surrounding the place during the night, that meant a strict watch. The officers and crew didn't want to run into danger if they could help it.

Kept Out of Sight

The next morning additional overtures were made and the Seri Indians apparently understood that the expedition was of a peaceable character—something that probably was a new stunt to them. They hovered around, however—"keeping in touch with the situation." In the course of a day one of them showed himself openly.

That called for action on the part of the whites. But when a seaman advanced a few paces with a rifle, the savage immediately drew the arrow and kept it there as a menacing warning.

Thinking he was afraid of the gun, the seaman dropped his rifle and took a step or two farther. But again the savage started to draw back on his arrow.

After that there was a council of war and it was decided to try the "handkerchief" method. Despite a lot of wig-wagging, however, there was no response from the astute native who apparently was "in the know as to the white man's sign of truce. The affair ended with neither the native nor the whites "getting anywhere."

"We eventually 'up anchored' and left the island in full possession of its blood-thirsty inhabitants," concludes Captain Richards, "but with the satisfaction of knowing that, even as it was, we were privileged beyond anyone else up to that period, in coming into close contact with them—and living to tell the tale."

About this time the "Virginius" difficulty with Spain occurred, and Admiral Dewey asked to be ordered to attack Manila in the Philippine Islands, in case of war, which he so gallantly captured in 1898. While at Panama in 1873, a severe revolution outbreak occurred, and Captain Richards volunteered for active service. He was sent on shore in the performance of a duty that was of an extremely dangerous character. He also volunteered for, and was given charge of a hazardous boat expedition to Las Tres Marias Islands, on February 22, 1874, and saved the vessel from a shipwreck on La Roca Partida, of the Revillagigedo group, on March 28, 1874.

Captain Richards was commissioned an Ensign in the U. S. Navy on July 12, 1870, and exactly a year later to the

day, he was commissioned Master with the honor of promotion to Lieutenant in November 1874. After the many years of faithful and arduous service Captain Richards tendered his resignation to the Commanding Officer to take effect on January 1, 1875. After leaving the naval service Captain Richards entered the employ of the Philadelphia and Reading Railway Company, in the office of the General Superintendent, at Reading, and later, that of Engineer of Machinery, where he remained until the Fall of 1878. During this time the death taking labor riots occurred and Captain Richards assisted in organizing a company of Coal and Iron police, composed of veteran soldiers. He saw active service with this body during the riots which resulted in much bloodshed and property loss.

From the Fall of 1878 until the Summer of 1881, Captain Richards was associated with Charles M. Roeder, of Reading, in the insurance business. He was offered a prominent position with the rapidly growing Bolt and Nut Works and Rolling Mill of J. H. Sternbergh, of Reading, which he accepted in the Summer of 1881. When a war with Chile was threatened in 1892, he vounteered for service, and in April, 1898, as soon as war with Spain became evident he again volunteered and was accepted. He resumed his rank as Lieutenant (Senior) in the U. S. Navy and was immediately ordered to duty. He served during the entire war, at the front, as executive officer of the U. S. S. "Supply," one of the large trans-Atlantic passenger steamers of the International Steamship Company, American Line, fitted out by the government as an auxiliary cruiser and supply ship.

Captain Richards was at Guantanamo Bay, off Santiago, with the "Cristobal Colon," of the Jacura Anchorage on the blockades of Manzanillo and Glenfuegos; at the Isle of Pines on the blockade off Bahia Honda, Cabanas, Muriel, Havana, during the last engagement of the war; at Natanzas, Cardenas, and San Juan and Palominas Island, off Porto Rico. He carried his vessel through the vortex of a West

Indies hurricane on the way to San Juan. Captain Richards reached Gibara, Cuba, upon the cessation of hostilities, just as the only surviving Spanish man-of-war, "La Infanta Isabella," had entered, and anchored beside her. He was probably the first U. S. Naval officer to exchange friendly greetings with a free Spanish Naval officer, on the close of the war. Soon thereafter Captain Richards was given his honorable discharge with the thanks of this government.

Coming back to civil life, Captain Richards resumed his position in the iron business and upon consolidation of his firm and various other large industries, he became general auditor of the American Iron and Steel Company, the chief holding company dating from September 1, 1899. Captain Richards subsequently became general auditor of the company, and a member of the board of directors. This necessitated his removal to Lebanon about the year 1900, and at the annual meeting of the company in February of 1901, Captain Richards was elected treasurer. During the strike of 1902 Captain Richards was shot in the right side while defending company property.

In June, 1893, Captain Richards was appointed a member of the commission, by Governor Pattison, to locate and describe the forts of Pennsylvania, which were used as defenses against Indian attacks prior to 1873. His exhaustive report on the "Frontier Forts of the Blue Ridge Range," was ordered printed by the State Legislature and became a standard work on that subject. In addition to this Captain Richards was the author of numerous historical books including among others the following:

"Citizens of Gettysburg in the Battle," which was published by the Century Magazine, in January 1887; "Quarter-Centennial History of St. John's Lodge, No. 435, Free and Accepted Masons," in book form issued in February 1894; "Pennsylvania's Emergency Men at Gettysburg," issued in book form in February 1865; "Pennsylvania's Military

Methods During the Frnech and Indian War," published in the American Historical Register of April-May, 1897; "The German Leaven in the Pennsylvania Loaf," for the Wyoming Historical and Geological Society, published in book form in December 1897; "The First Discoverers of America, German Not Latin, for the Pennsylvania German Society in 1898; "The German Emigration from New York Province Into Pennsylvania," (in collaboration with his brother, Rev. Prof. M. H. Richards, D. D.), for the Pennsylvania German Society, in 1899; and "The Descendents of Henry Melchior Muhlenberg," for the Pennsylvania German Society.

During his lifetime Captain Richards was a member of numerous societies including, fraternal, civic, naval, historical, etc., and up to the time of his death he was president of the Lebanon Associated Charities, with which he was identified as a member of the board of directors from March 1, 1913, (the date of organization). He served as president since January 1919. Captain Richards, last year, was elected President Emeritus of the Lebanon County Historical Society, after a twenty year service as President of the Society which he also served as a member of the executive committee from 1904 to 1914, and as Vice-President in 1913.

Captain Richards was a Past Worshipful Master of St. John's Lodge, No. 435, F. & A. M., of Reading, serving that office in 1880. He retained membership in that lodge, and their officers and members had the committal service for him at the grave side in Charles Evans Cemetery, Reading. He was a prominent member of the Lutheran Church, serving on many of the important committees and boards, and at the time of his death he was one of the leading members of the St. James Lutheran Church where his son, the Rev. H. Branson Richards, is now pastor. For twenty years Captain Richards served as Superintendent of the St. James Sunday School, and for years he was a member of the church council. At the time of his death, Captain Richards was the teacher of a large Men's Bible Class at St. James Church.

Captain Richards was Officer of the Day, of the National Order of Veterans of Foreign Wars, and he was prominently identified with the local Post of Veterans of Foreign Wars. In April 1918, Captain Richards was appointed a member of the Advisory Commission for "Preservation of Public Records." by Governor Martin G. Brumbaugh; and on June 22, 1918, he was appointed a member of the Pennsylvania War History Commission by Governor Brumbaugh. During that same year Captain Richards served as President of the Pennsylvania Federation of Historical Societies.

On December 26, 1871, Captain Richards was married to Ella Van Leer, who died in February 1932. A daughter, Miss Florence Richards, passed away in August 1934. Survivors are two sons and a daughter as follows: The Rev. H. Branson Richards, No. 4, West High street; Dr. Charles N. Richards, retired medical doctor, of 302 South Lincoln Avenue, and Mrs. Alice Bennetch, wife of Ira L. Bennetch, of 920 Chestnut Street, all of Lebanon, Pa.

A military burial was accorded at Charles Evans Cemetery in Reading, where the Masonic Committal service was held at the grave side. Active bearers and members of the firing squad and bugler were members of Andrew Gloninger Camp, United Spanish War Veterans; and Frederick H. Fuhrman Post, Veterans of Foreign Wars, both of Lebanon. Members of the Men's Bible Class and the Church Council of St. James Church, were honorary bearers.

Captain Richards was a family man and spent most of his spare time with the members of his family. He was a good husband and a kind father. He was a devout Christian and humbly walked with his God. A religious atmosphere constantly pervaded his home. He maintained the kind of a home which is so necessary for the preservation of civilization and the safety of the community and of the nation.

He made use of every opportunity he had and herein lies the success of his life. He devoted himself with all his energy and strength to whatever he undertook, whether army and navy, religious or secular. To his employer he always give the best that was in him. He was always ready to make sacrifices to help others or to a good cause. His life was successful and an inspiration to his fellow man. He was affable and courteous. A friend to everybody. He delighted in the success of others. Of him it can be truthfully said he was a good man, faithful and true, kind and loving His public and private life was exemplary and worthy to be followed. His gentle nature endeared him to all who came in contact with him.

In the death of Captain Richards the community and the church suffered a great loss.

Captain Richards lived to a good old age and has now entered into the realm of glory to be face to face with his Lord and Master. "He finished his course and kept the faith, henceforth there is laid up for him a crown of righteousness, which the Lord, the righteous Judge, shall give him at that day."

We cherish the memory of him who was a true friend of this society, and one who by his good and noble qualities of head and heart, endeared himself to us.

The members of the Lebanon County Historical Society do, therefore, resolve:

FIRST. *That the members of the Lebanon County Historical Society express their sorrow for the death of Captain H. M. M. Richards, and tender to the bereaved family their heart-felt sympathy in their loss, assuring them that they share that bereavement with them.*

SECOND. *That this minute and resolution be inscribed on the Records of the Society and that a copy be transmitted to the family.*

Among the outstanding features of the meeting was a letter from Dr. William M. Guilford, of this city, who will observe his 103rd birthday in November, in which the venerable physician expressed his regrets at the passing of Captain Richards. The text of his letter follows:

"We have lost a prominent citizen and historian who took pleasure in recording and preserving much of great interest to us all. I much lament his passing."

Rev. J. G. Francis, a member of the Society, offered the invocation and this was followed by three selections played by six musicians under the direction of Dr. Johann Blose, director of the Lebanon Institute of Musical Art. The selections, appropriate to the life and character of Captain Richards, were, "Drink to Me Only With Thine Eyes," "The Vacant Chair," "Home, Sweet Home," and "Humoresque."

C. D. Weirick, secretary of the society, and member of the special committee appointed to arrange for the Memorial Service, read the memoriam prepared by the committee.

A copy of the resolutions of respect, which had been adopted, was handed to members of the Richards family, who were in attendance at this meeting.

Mr. Weirick also read three eulogies, one from Dr. Guilford, and the other two letters from the Montgomery and York County Historical Societies. All deplored the loss, through death, of Captain Richards. Rev. H. Branson Richards, a son of the deceased, responded to these eulogies, with expressions of appreciation on behalf of the Richards family.

HAUCK MEMORIAL

The Lebanon County Historical Society together with its officers wish to pay tribute to the Hauck family for their generous gift to the society.

In this recorded testimony we are able to perpetuate their memory and definitely register the contents of the last Will and Testament of Mrs. Sarah Hauck:

WHEREAS, Sarah Hauck, late of the City of Lebanon, Lebanon County, Pennsylvania, deceased, in her last Will and Testament and the codicil thereto, both dated December 22, 1931, provided INTER ALIA as follows:

"1. In the event that I am not survived by my said Daughter, Rebecca H. Wolfe, I dispose of my estate, real, personal and mixed, as follows, to wit:

a. I give, devise and bequeath unto the Lebanon County Historical Society, whether incorporated or unincorporated at the time of my decease

ALL those two certain adjoining messuages, tenements, houses and lots of ground situate at the corner of Sixth and Walnut Streets in the City of Lebanon, Pennsylvania, bounded and described as follows, to wit:

TRACT No 1—All that certain messuage, tenement or piece of ground situate in the City of Lebanon in the County of Lebanon and State of Pennsylvania, bounded and described as follows to wit:

BEGINNING at a point on Sixth Street and corner of lot now or late of Lydia Hoffer; thence along lot now or late of said Lydia Hoffer, westwardly 80 feet, more or less, to a point, corner of lot now or late of Mrs. Ruth; thence along lot now or late of Mrs. Ruth, 20 feet, more or less, to a point on Walnut Street; thence along said Walnut Street, eastwardly 85 feet, more or less, to a point on Sixth Street; thence along said Sixth Street northwardly 20 feet, more or less, to the place of BEGINNING.

Being the same premises which Rebecca Houck (Hauck), by her deed dated the twentieth day of May, 1884, and recorded in the office for the recording of deeds in and for the County of Lebanon, in Deed Book "Q", Vol. 3, page 115, did grant and convey unto Sarah Houck (Hauck), her heirs and assigns.

TRACT No. 2—All that certain messuage, tenement and lot or piece of ground situate in the City of Lebanon in the County of Lebanon and State of Pennsylvania, bounded and described as follows, to wit:

BEGINNING at a point on the west side of Sixth Street, a corner of lot now or late of Samuel Hauck and Alfred L. Hauck, part of the same lot; thence by said Haucks' other lot south 85 degrees west 85 feet

to a post; thence by lot of Matilda Ruth north 5 degrees west 24 feet to a post; thence by lot now or late of William Tannenberg north 85 degrees east 80 feet to the said Sixth Street; thence along the west side of said Sixth Street south 65 degrees east 24 feet to the place of BEGINNING.

Being the same premises which Minnie Degg, by her deed dated the twenty-fourth day of September, A. D. 1889 and recorded in the office for the recording of deeds in and for the County of Lebanon in Deed Book "T", Vol. 2, page 628, did grant and convey unto Mrs. Sarah Hauck, her heirs and assigns.

to have and to hold the aforesaid two adjoining messuages, tenements and tracts of land to the said Historical Society and to its successors and assigns, UNDER AND SUBJECT, nevertheless, to the following conditions running with the land:

That the said two messuages, tenements and tracts of land shall never be sold by the said Lebanon County Historical Society, but shall be used for the purposes of the Historical Society and of uses incident thereto, with the privilege to the said Lebanon County Historical Society to permit a part of said premises to be used for a public library of the City of Lebanon, if they see proper to do so.

Provided, however, that if this devise and bequest to the Lebanon County Historical Society is not accepted by said Society by taking possession of and occupying said premises within a year after my decease, that then this devise and bequest shall be null and void and I hereby direct that the Orphans' Court of Lebanon County or a court of competent jurisdiction, shall designate the beneficiary to receive this property under the terms of this, my Will, having in mind that the property should go to some other kindred organization to the Historical Society; provided, further, that the above described premises together with any building that may be erected thereon, shall be known and Designated as the SAMUEL HAUCK, JUNIOR AND SARAH HAUCK MEMORIAL BUILDING." And

WHEREAS, the Executive Board of the Lebanon County Historical Society for the Society desires to accept the provisions of the last Will and Testament of the said Sarah Hauck, deceased, hereinbefore specifically set forth, and the devise and bequest therein contained, by taking possession of and occupying said premises within the period of time specified, now therefore,

BE IT RESOLVED, That the Lebanon County Historical Society an incorporated association, thru its governing body, the Executive Board thereof, hereby formally accept the provisions of the last Will and Testament of the

said Sarah Hauck, deceased, relating to the devise and bequest of those two certain adjoining messuages, tenements, houses and lots of ground situate at the corner of Sixth and Walnut Streets, in the City of Lebanon, Pennsylvania, and directs its proper officers to at once take possession of and occupy said premises, by removing its property, records, relics, etc., thereto.

Be It Resolved, further, that this action be made a matter of record on the minutes of the Executive Board of the Company, and that a copy of such action be filed with Samuel B. Bomberger, Executor under the last Will and Testament of the said Sarah Hauck, deceased.

Resolved, further, that this action be referred to a called meeting of the Society for ratification or rejection.

I HEREBY CERTIFY that the foregoing Resolution was regularly adopted at a meeting of the Executive Board of the Lebanon County Historical Society, at a meeting duly called and convened for the purpose, on the 13th day of October, A. D. 1934, and ratified by a meeting of the Society duly called and convened for the purpose on October 17th, 1934.

H. M. M. RICHARDS,
President

Attest: CHARLES D. WEIRICK,
Secretary

With this far sighted bequest the name of Sarah Hauck will go down in the annals as one of Lebanon's outstanding citizens, for she not only made it possible for the society to possess its own home—but with additional grants the society was able to make necessary renovations at an expense of $2694.35, and place $2,000.00 on interest to assist in maintaining this Hauck Memorial Home. After the museum pieces and books were moved from the old quarters in the basement of the Farmers Trust Building on Cumberland street, the general public was invited to inspect the home and its contents. At least one thousand persons visited the home November 11 and 12, 1935, the days of the opening, and the result was most gratifying in the stimulated interest of the general public. New members were obtained and many new and interesting historical pieces were given to the society by the visitors who were our guests those two days.

Since the general opening, school groups together with their teachers have made a study of the many interesting pieces housed in the new home. Regular hours are observed and the home is open every day from 9:30 A.M. to 5:00 P. M. The Librarian and Secretary, Charles D. Weirick, Esq. is on duty to greet the interested guests, and assist them in obtaining the information they desire. This obligation on the part of Mr. Weirick does not interfere with his legal practise, for he is able to give such information as the society and he has at hand.

A brief history of the Hauck family would contain the following facts:

Mr. Samuel Hauck, Jr., was a clerk at the time of his enlistment in Company E, 127th Regiment of Pennsylvania Volunteers. Date of enlistment, 8th day of August, 1862. Date of discharge, 29th day of May, 1863. Age at time of discharge, 26. Born January 4, 1840; died February 1, 1878.

Samuel Hauck and Sarah Embich (born May 6, 1842; died July 26, 1934), were married the 16th day of February, 1862, by the Rev. H. S. Miller, pastor of Salem Evangelical Lutheran church, of Lebanon.

One daughter, Rebecca, born May 23, 1862; died October 29, 1933, widow of George C. Wolf, a jeweler. No issue.

Mr. Samuel Hauck had a Notion store at the South East corner of Cumberland street and Liberty avenue, and was a building contractor, and was directly responsible for much of the development of homes in the South East section of Lebanon, as an investment outside his Notion store. His residence was the home on the North West corner of Sixth and Walnut streets.

After his death in 1878, his widow and daughter continued residence in the homestead and upon the death of the daughter, October 29, 1933, the mother continued to live in the corner building, where she fell by tripping over a rug, suffering a broken hip with which she lingered for seven weeks until death relieved her, July 26, 1934.

The Committee wishes to acknowledge the able assistance in compiling these Memoriams of Lieutenant Frederick S. Frantz and J. Harry Brown, members of the Society :- :- :- :-

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